

# SKIPPER READY TO BUILD VESSELS

## Boom Will Come if Report Condemns Beam Trawl Methods.

The report of the Bureau of Fisheries on beam trawling which will be submitted to the incoming Congress next month will be one of the most important documents, affecting the fisheries that has ever appeared before our national body and is awaited with deep interest and concern by fishermen and owners.

Upon the report much hinges as to the future of both the beam trawler and fishing schooner. If the report is favorable to the fisherman, it is almost certain to result in an active boom in the building of new schooners, while on the other hand, should the commission find that the other trawl is not destructive to the industry, more steamers, similar to the

fleet now already operating out of Boston will be constructed.

The Boston Globe has the following to say on this most vital question at the present time:

"Many new vessels are being added to the fishing fleet this year, and as comparatively few craft have been lost or sold into other trades the fishing fleet at the end of the year should have increased in size considerably. Some vessel owners who say they wish to place orders for new knock-about schooners are withholding their orders until the result of the Government's investigation of the steam trawler situation is made known, however. When it is finally known whether or not the steam vessels will be prohibited, the vessel owners will either give up their idea of having new craft built, or place the orders."

Nov. 11.

# CLAM CHOWDER FOR 60,000

Many, many clams, 180,000 of them, were brought here Wednesday afternoon by the new packet Casella from Lawry, Me. The schooner brought 100 three-quarter size cases. In each case there are three dozen cans and in each can an average of 50 clams. Therefore doing a little arithmetic work, the schooner brought into this port no less than 180,000 of the proverbial close-mouthed food.

Going a little further, be it said that the cargo of the Casella was sufficient to feed 9000 people provided the clams were cooked and 20 allotted to each person, or 60,000 people, if they were made in a clam chowder. Which all goes to show that Capt. Davis and his new packet are doing what they can to help fill up the hungry of this country. The clams were shipped to Hartford, Conn.—Portland Press.

### Good Herring Catch.

John F. Calder of Campobello, inspector of fisheries for Charlotte and St. John counties, New Brunswick, states that the catch of herring in his district during the month of September was valued at \$190,000 in Charlotte county and \$40000 in St. John county. This must be satisfactory, being within about \$45,000 of the value of the catch in both countries during the whole season of 1913.

### Anent the Dogfish.

Says the Portland Express and Advertiser editorially:

The warm fall is also appreciated by the dogfish who evidently are delaying their departure for warmer southern waters. This week the Canadian and Passamaquoddy Bay fishermen and their owners claim the ravenous dogfish are responsible for the absence of suitable sized herring for canning at the eastern Maine factories. Quoddy fishermen who have been catching cod, pollock and haddock state that they frequently find a dogfish on their trawl hooks, and occasionally haul in a partly eaten fish showing that after being caught on the hook the cod, pollock and haddock were attacked by a hungry dogfish. While it has been found by government experts that these ravenous fish can be used for table food, it is said that not one fisherman in the eastern Maine section has ever tried the experiment of cooking one for a meal.

### Portland Fish News.

Monday was a good day as far as fish was concerned. Several large trips were taken out, the majority of the larger Portland fleet arriving either Tuesday or late Sunday afternoon. The schooners which disposed of their fares were the Eleanor, 10,000; Top-sail Girl, 12,000; Katie Palmer, 4000; Evelyn Thompson, 15,000; James and Esther, 15,000; Angie Watson, 7000; Eva and Mildred, 12,000, and the Bernie and Bessie with 4000.

# SCH. RAMONA HAS LOAD OF HERRING

## Second of Newfoundland Fleet Home from Bay of Islands.

Sch. Ramona, the second of the seasons' Newfoundland is here with a full cargo of salt and pickled herring. The craft made a nice passage from the Bay of Islands, being five days on the trip home.

The British sch. Montana, also from Bay of Islands has 2200 quintals cured codfish for the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company, besides 111 barrels pickled codfish and three barrels herring.

The gill netters had their usual catches yesterday, most of the catch being pollock which went to split.

### Today's Arrivals and Receipts

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Str. Carrie and Mildred, gill netting, 8100 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Bryda F., gill netting, 3500 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Quoddy, gill netting, 6000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Naomi Bruce, gill netting, 8585 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Prince Olaf, gill netting, 3200 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Robert and Edwin, gill netting, 6000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Bethulia, gill netting, 9000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Hugo, gill netting, 2100 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Anna T., gill netting, 5400 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Evelyn H., gill netting, 10,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Ethel, gill netting, 12,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Julia May, gill netting, 9000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Dolphin, gill netting, 6000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Geisha, gill netting, 14,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Quartette, gill netting, 3800 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Carrie and Mildred, gill netting, 8100 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Medomak, gill netting, 8000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Lorena, gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Sawyer, gill netting, 10,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Str. Mary F. Ruth, gill netting, 12,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Ramona, Bay of Islands, N. F., 614 bbls. salt herring, 50 bbls. pickled herring, 5 bbls. salt caplin.

British sch. Montana, Bay of Islands, N. F., 2200 quintals cured fish, 111 bbls. pickled codfish, 3 bbls. pickled herring.

Sch. Edith Silveria, shore.

Sch. Ralph Brown, shore.

### Vessels Sailed.

Owing to the heavy southeast gale blowing outside several of the market boats have returned.

Sch. Frances P. Mesquita, haddocking.

Sch. Jorgina, haddocking.

Sch. Jeanette, haddocking.

Sch. Rita A. Viator, haddocking.

Sch. Adeline, haddocking.

Sch. Mary P. Goulart, haddocking.

Sch. Mary DeCosta, haddocking and returned.

Sch. Harriett, haddocking.

Sch. Edith Silveria, haddocking and returned.

Sch. Manomet, haddocking, and returned.

Sch. Russell, haddocking and returned.

Sch. Gertrude DeCosta, Boston.

### TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

#### Salt Fish.

Handline Georges codfish, large, \$5 per cwt.; medium, \$4.25; snappers, \$3. Georges halibut codfish, large, \$5; medium, \$4.25.

Eastern halibut codfish, large, \$4.50; medium, \$4; snappers, \$3.

Dory handline codfish, large, \$4.50; medium, \$4; snappers, \$3.

Salt trawl bank codfish, large, \$4.25; medium, \$3.75; snappers, \$2.75.

Salt drift codfish, large, \$4.50; medium, \$4.

Cusk, large, \$3; medium, \$2; snappers, \$1.50.

Filched halibut, 10c per lb.

Hake, \$1.80.

Haddock, \$1.75.

Pollock, \$1.75.

North Bay mackerel, \$12 per bbl. for large and medium rimmed; \$11 per bbl. for large and medium unrimmed; \$8 per bbl. for tinkers.

#### Fresh Fish.

Splitting prices:

Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.

Western cod, large, \$2.50; medium, \$2.10; snappers, 75c.

Eastern cod, large, \$2.25; medium, \$1.95; snappers, 75c.

Drift cod, large, \$2.40; medium, \$2.

All codfish, not gilled, 10c per 100 pounds less than above.

Hake, \$1.40.

Cusk, large, \$1.80; medium, \$1.25; snappers, 50c.

Pollock, round 90c; dressed \$1.

Fresh halibut, 14 1-2c for white, 7c for gray.

Large shore herring, \$3 per bbl. for bait; \$2 to freezer; \$1.75 to salt.

Fresh bluebacks, \$3 per bbl. for bait; \$1.75 to freeze; \$1 to salt.

Fresh mackerel, 17c each for large 9c for medium.

Fresh shad, 15 cents each.

### Will Sell Catches Here.

The last of the Belleoram, N. F., fishing fleet has arrived. These vessels were away since the first week in September, and some perhaps a little earlier, and for the 11 vessels clearing from this port, they returned with a total of 1600 qtls. Scarcity of bait this fall was the cause of the small catch, so that very little green fish will be sold to Gloucester firms from this place this fall.

### Herring Scarce at Bonne Bay.

A message to the Fisheries Dept. today from the Sub-Collector at Bonne Bay states, that herring are still very scarce there, and as a result the large number of Gloucester vessels which were there awaiting cargoes, are now leaving for Bay of Islands, where herring are reported for a few days past to be fairly plentiful.—St. John's Herald Nov. 3.



## STEAM TRAWLERS THE WHOLE SHOW

**Receipts at New Fish Pier  
Today Were Light—  
Prices Up.**

Receipts of fresh fish at Boston this morning were light, the bulk of that brought in being landed by the three steam trawlers, that had over 100,000 pounds among them.

The only off shore sailing crafts are schs. Arethusa, Capt. Clayton Morrissey with 35,000 pounds and A. Platt Andrew, Capt. Wallace Bruce, 26,000 pounds.

Dealers quotations, wholesale, were \$4.40 to \$4.50 a hundred pounds for haddock, \$7 for large and \$2.75 for market cod, \$1.75 to \$4.75 for hake and \$1.75 for pollock.

### Boston Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. Arethusa, 20,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 9000 hake, 500 pollock.

Str. Long Island, 33,000 haddock, 1500 cod, 1500 hake.

Str. Crest, 28,000 haddock, 1300 cod, 400 pollock.

Str. Swell, 38,000 haddock, 1900 cod, 4000 hake.

Sch. A. Platt Andrew, 17,000 haddock, 2600 cod, 6500 hake.

Sch. Elva L. Spurling, 3000 haddock, 1100 cod, 1500 pollock.

Haddock, \$4.40 to \$4.50 per cwt.; large cod, \$7; market cod, \$2.75; hake, \$1.75 to \$4.75; pollock, \$1.75.

### MILLIONS OF SALMON EGGS.

**Shipped From Seattle For Distribution in New England Waters.**

Seven million salmon eggs of the pink and hump-backed varieties were shipped Monday in a special Bureau of Fisheries car from Seattle to Government hatcheries in Maine to be distributed in New England.

### From Labrador.

The banking schooner Metamora, Capt. John Lewis, arrived at Carbonear on Saturday from Labrador, having put in out of the storm. The Metamora is now bound for Harbor Breton, having spent a couple of months trawling at American Tackle when in that time about 600 quintals was secured. Capt. Lewis says he was the last vessel to leave the coast and the weather at the time of leaving was very strong and winter like.—St. John's Herald, November 3.

The Metamora was formerly owned in Boston.

### Porto Rico Fish Market.

Codfish—A general improvement is noticeable in the various ports and sales of spot goods are being made at \$31.50 per cask and upwards, notwithstanding the fact that the price of cod for shipment is less. Stocks on hand are decreasing and quantities in transit moderate.

Pollock and Haddock.—The tone of our market for these is less strong, but there is no change in our last quotations of \$24 to \$25.50 per drum of 448 pounds on basis "net ex wharf."—S. Ramirez & Co.

## PEARL FISHING IN PERSIAN GULF

**Bahrem Islands in Far East  
Center of World's  
Pearl Trade.**

The Bahrein Islands are now the centre of the world's pearl trade, says the New York Times. They are on the western shore of the Persian Gulf and have become the most important part of the fisheries of that body of water, which is the chief source of the world's pearl supply.

The Sheik of Bahrein is stated to have customs revenue amounting to \$400,000 annually, which makes him the richest ruler of the Persian Gulf. The pearl fisheries under his control bring in \$2,500,000 in a good year. Although the inconveniences of travel to Bahrein are great, there is an increasing tendency on the part of continental buyers to go there because they can make better bargains and secure better specimens than by trading in the Bombay pearl market.

The difficulties of reaching the islands are due to the tides and the shoal water surrounding the islands. At some stages of the tide it is impossible for ships to get nearer than four miles from Bahrein, the only port, and even small boats cannot approach. In consequence, passengers, mail, and cargo have to be landed by means of donkeys.

The richest pearl oyster banks are situated around the northern and eastern coasts of the Bahrein Islands. Units of measurement in the sale are the rice bag and the coffee bag, which hold on the average 140 and 175 pounds, respectively, of uncleaned shells.

No reliable statistics are available, so it is reported by Consul Henry D. Baker at Bombay, as to the average number of pearls found in a given quantity of shells. Reports from Bahrein state that the value of pearls exported is about 20 times greater than that of shells. The mother-of-pearl and mussels are sought for the sake of the shell alone, but the pearl oyster is gathered for the pearl and the shell is considered only as a by-product.

The most primitive methods are adopted in diving operations, and no modern appliances are used or allowed by the tribes. The banks on the Arab side of the Persian Gulf are the common property of the Arab tribes inhabiting that region, and are open to all comers so long as the same methods as those adopted by the Arabs are employed. The banks near the Persian coast and islands are claimed by Persia.

The diving craft are generally equipped by the owners, and the results of the operations are shared by the owner and crew in proportion laid down by custom. The owner receives 20 per cent. of the net earnings and 80 per cent. is divided among the crew, each diver receiving three shares and each rope puller and extra man two shares. Occasionally men may be engaged for a round sum of \$20 to \$60 for the season, but these are generally divers of indifferent

skill, who cannot obtain advances from their first employers.

It is difficult for newcomers to obtain the services of good divers, owing to the system in vogue, which practically makes this class of men slaves to the masters of the pearling boats. The men's earnings in the majority of cases are insufficient to keep them all the year round, and consequently they take advances from their debt. When a diver elects to engage himself to another boat the owner of the latter has to pay up the debt due to the former master, should he engage him.

The pearl shell and pearl fishing season commences in the second week in May and terminates usually in the third week in September. Arabs, negroes and Persians are generally employed in the operations. The loss of life from sharks is said to be very small. The divers, however, suffer from chest diseases, and their average life is shorter than that of people in other industries.

### Eastport Imports Sardines.

An Eastport, Me., sardine brokerage concern has just imported several carloads of Norwegian sardines, a considerable portion of which are under the company's private brand bearing pictures of the fishing of one of the Kendall's Head weirs. Aside from the fact that Eastport is thus making a beginning as an importing city it is a matter of interest that American fisheries are leaving their imprint on their Norwegian competitors.

Nov. 12.

### Killed Shark With Clam Hoe.

A lone shark, separated from his shark companions probably during his pursuit of schools of smelts in the New Meadows the other morning, was found alive on the shore of Fred Brown's summer home on the upper New Meadows, and killed with a clam hoe in the hands of Mr. Brown, reports the Bath Times. The shark measured four feet in length and had a mouth large enough to swallow a child. In the shark's mouth was a double set or rather two sets of teeth and the teeth were very sharp. He was a wicked looking creature, and has been the center of attraction in that neighborhood.

## HERRING CRAFT ON WAY HOME

Sch. Lottie G. Merchant, Capt. Benjamin McGray, of the William H. Jordan & Company fleet, is expected home the last of this week or the first of next with a cargo of salt herring from Bay of Islands, N. F. Word was received from the craft that she had 800 barrels loaded last Friday and expected to finish loading and sail in the next few days.

Sch. Atalanta which has been discharging her cargo of herring at the Slade Gorton branch of the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company was moved to the Pew branch yesterday afternoon and will finish taking out there.

## HALIFAX, N.S. MAY BUY N. F. CODFISH

Notwithstanding the fact that the export of dried codfish from the port for the past fortnight has been of good volume the market continues weak. The flies in the ointment Northern and Southern Brazil. The former now advises that she will only be able to buy 66 per cent. her usual requirements of dried fish this year, and the latter acknowledges that she is so tied up financially she cannot buy anything at all at the present time.

"Newfoundland usually looks Northern Brazil for the bulk of its orders for codfish, so it is easy to see what an effect this decreased demand is likely to have on values in the Newfoundland market.

"Dealers here say there are large quantities of fish in Newfoundland still in first hands and that when they come on the market they will have a very depressing effect. This is what local buyers are discouraging the purchase of Lunenburg "bank" fish the price which holders want for today. They say they will be able to buy Newfoundland cure at a figure which will make it necessary for Lunenburg to get below \$5.50 to meet, fact, some say that about \$5.25 will be a high price for Lunenburg fish within the next six weeks.

"What Lunenburg is saying we not know, but we understood some time ago that the fishermen had decided to hold their fish until later in the season. It is therefore not at all probable that they would consider even a reasonable bid at the present time. A while ago their minds were set at \$7. We wonder if they would consider that figure too rich at the present time.

"The last sale of 'bay' fish ex ves locally was made at \$4.75; which not a very encouraging fact for a man who is expecting high prices 'bank' is it?

"The sale of dried fish to the Italian market has been equal to about seventy-five per cent of normal since the war began. What with increased cost of transportation, insurance and exchange the Italian people have had to pay dearly for their supplies of fish, and it is rather surprising that they should have been able to take much.

"From what we can gather in talks with exporters, the future of the dried fish trade hinges on the quickly conditions right themselves in the Brazils. The reports from Southern Brazil, where the trade was mainly financial, indicate reasonable progress is being made in the securing of assistance from European bankers, but, of course, it is too early to say that absolute adjustment had been secured. Northern Brazil is financially all right, but consumption of fish has been lessened by economic conditions arising out of the war. There seems to be a moderate volume of business doing in the West Indies. Some of the supplies going forward are the product of Newfoundland.—Halifax Maritime Merchant.